

# GALLERY GODS GET SOME FUN OUT OF FINAL DAY IN SENATE

Little Opera Bouffe Stuff Is  
Pulled Off When Page Ex-  
presses Intention to Stop  
the Clock.

## TEMPTED IN TEAPOT IS QUELLED IN SHORT ORDER

"When Did the Session End?"  
Is a Question That Is Likely  
to Trouble Courts for Some  
Time.

**SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL**  
Santa Fe, March 13.—As if to please the gallery gods who had been so much disappointed the past few weeks by the quietness of the legislative proceedings, the senate just now before final adjournment, this noon, flared up and for several minutes an old-fashioned fist fight threatened to develop. It was all over an attempt by Senator Page to stop the clock a few minutes before noon. The lieutenant governor ordered the sergeant-at-arms to desert. The sergeant-at-arms retired with his ladder. Senator Page, after consulting with his colleagues, stepped out to bring back the sergeant-at-arms with his ladder. The lieutenant governor made a threatening move and repeated his order and the senate majority refrained from tampering with the clock. At 12 o'clock, sharp, the lieutenant governor declared the senate adjourned by limitation of the constitution but did not leave the rostrum. Holt addressed the senate, stating that the presiding officer had adjourned the senate against the will of that body and moved that the president pro tem be called to the chair. President Pro Tem Miera thereupon took a chair in front of the desk to sign the bills and on an order from the speaker, proceeded to sign the bills passed over the governor's veto and other measures.

**Fixing the Minutes.**  
Holt moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify the house that the senate is ready to adjourn. Miera appointed Holt, Ahyeta and Pankey, who proceeded to the house to perform the duty.

Holt moved that there be stricken from the certificate of house bill No. 7, the delinquent tax publication bill, the words: "Afternoon of said day," and this carried.

The president pro tem was authorized to sign the bills of the fifty-ninth and sixtieth days of the legislative session.

The senate then adjourned sine die, shortly before 1 o'clock.

**In the House.**  
It was considerably after 11 a. m. when the house was called to order by Fleming. Time was merely taken to pass a motion of Mann to adjourn for the fifty-ninth legislative day.

It was only a few minutes before noon when the house was called to order for the sixtieth legislative day. Fleming and Romero presided alternately. Upon motion of Blood, the record of the state college investigation committee was corrected to make it appear that Rutherford was present at one session of the committee but not participate in the proceedings at any time.

The house, under suspension of the rules, passed senate bill No. 159, providing for the sale of water and light plants by municipalities.

**Law by Limitation.**  
Speaker Romero at noon announced that house bill No. 264, appropriating \$250 for the investigation of the penitentiary, not having been returned by the governor, either with his approval or his veto, has become law by limitation.

Senators tried vainly to call up senate bill No. 69, by filed, relative to damages caused by elk in the Gallinas canyon, but was told the bill could not be found.

Speaker Romero added to the compilation of the closing hour by refusing to sign house bill 264, appropriating \$2,200 for the expenses of the Texas-New Mexico boundary suit. The senate had amended it at the last minute, cutting the appropriation from \$40,000 to \$2,200, and putting in a clause prohibiting any further expenditure in the suit. The house concurred in the amendments. The speaker appointed Messrs. Mann, Martinez and Bryant to notify the senate that it was ready for adjournment, and Messrs. Davies, Francis and Veal to notify the governor.

Davies invited the rules committee to the majestic cafe to meet with him and to consider a repeal of the rules prohibiting Messrs. Dow and Mullen from explaining their votes and prohibiting the members of the house from smoking.

**Clay-bank Bill's Funeral.**  
Renahan invited the members to attend the funeral ceremonies of the clay-bank bill this afternoon, the effort to have the senate resurrect it having failed during the last hour.

Amidst shouts of "roll call," the house adjourned.

Grave are the doubts as to the legality of the bills passed over the governor's veto yesterday afternoon, and it also looks as if all legislation enacted since yesterday noon will flake through the pocket veto of the governor, who, by his veto message on house bill 9, filed late last night.

**WEATHER FORECAST.**  
Washington, March 13.—New Mexico: Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

# VILLA ADVISED OF DEMANDS FOR REPARATION FOR MCMANUS MURDER

Lorente Says Mexico Will Follow  
Precedents of United  
States in Dealing With Killing  
of Foreigners by Mobs.

## CARRANZA MEANS TO CAPTURE PROGRESO

Conditions in Sonora Improve,  
but Food Is So Scarce as to  
Cause Alarm for Many Poor  
People.

**(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)**  
Washington, March 13.—Demands by the United States government upon General Salazar, the Zapata commander in Mexico City for the punishment of mob violence which murdered John R. McManus, an American citizen, and the payment of adequate compensation to McManus' family, were repeated today to General Villa.

"As Villa and Zapata," said Secretary Bryan, "have been co-operating, I thought it was a good idea to make the United States to Villa, well, so that the offenders would be punished."

The secretary telegraphed to General Carranza, American consul general accompanying Villa, the substance of the message which had previously been sent to Mexico City, with instructions to lay the matter before General Villa and urge prompt attention.

As finances of the Villa-Zapata government have been practically in control of General Villa himself, the question of an indemnity to the family of McManus is believed, will be settled by the northern chief.

General Salazar has already promised to punish those guilty of killing McManus.

Mexico City was reported quiet late today with no change in the situation.

**Statement by Lorente.**  
Enrique C. Lorente, General Villa's representative here, issued a statement tonight regarding the McManus case, which says in part:

"There are certain features about the McManus case which give rise to a suspicion that the deceased might not have been entirely without fault. If, as stated, he was guilty of having killed three Zapataists when the latter entered Mexico City some months ago, it is equally possible that he might have been detected in sniping on Wednesday last, when the same troops again entered the capital. In that case he may have been shot by way of reprisal, which circumstances would tend to relieve the Mexican government from responsibility."

"On the other hand, he may have been shot by an irresponsible group of soldiers. Should investigation develop that such was the case, the American people may be assured that the provisional government of Mexico will make due reparation through the payment of a money indemnity to the family of the deceased."

"In this incident, we will be guided by the policy of the United States in cases in which foreigners have met death by mob violence within its territory. In conformity with this policy, we will make a reasonable time within which to complete an investigation, and when that is accomplished, prompt and suitable action will be taken."

**Summary of Conditions.**  
The following summary of conditions in other parts of Mexico was given out by the state department. The state department informed that the occupation of Piedras Negras by the Villa forces gives it complete control of the coal region of Coahuila. Good order has been established in Piedras Negras and merchants are reporting various kinds of fiat money are being accepted. The railroad is rapidly being repaired and trains are now running from Salinas to Torreon. Communication will not be open from Piedras Negras for a few days, but the second large bridge having been dynamited by the Carranzistas.

"A dispatch dated March 12 from Vera Cruz states that General Carranza has announced that the gunboat Zorongo at Progreso will detain any vessels found discharging or loading cargo, and that he expects to occupy the port, operating by land and sea. The constitutionalist authorities at Vera Cruz announce that the Ocampo also has been ordered to Progreso."

**In Nogales District.**  
The department is in receipt of a report dated March 8, covering the general political situation in the Nogales district. It is stated that Governor Maytorena has dispatched a large force to the south to repel the reported advance of Carranzistas under General Turbe. Governor Maytorena's control extends as far south as the neighborhood of Pindolun on the Southern Pacific of Mexico railroad. The Carranzistas occupy Alamo, Sonora, and Navajo, to the south, and Agua Prieta, in the northeast of Sonora.

"It is said that the phase of the Sonora situation now most serious is the scarcity of food. No cases of actual starvation can be reported, but there are said to be thousands of people who have insufficient food supplies."

It is said that the army of General Juan Cabral, in its retreat from Chihuahua across the mountains into Sonora, lost 1,200 horses from starvation and exhaustion. Several men also died, and did many of the 800 women and children who accompanied the expedition. When the expedition reached Guaymas it numbered about 2,000 poorly clad persons. The leaders were well supplied with paper money, but, according to reports, were unable to obtain supplies because

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## THREE CARDINALS TO PARTICIPATE IN OPENING

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Washington, March 13.—The three American cardinals will participate in the opening ceremonies of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Catholic University of America here April 15.

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Archbishop of Boston, also will take part. President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., will represent the Association of American Universities, and President J. C. Cavallaro, of Notre Dame university, will speak for the Catholic Institutions of Learning.

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Washington, March 13.—Germany probably will repudiate the action of the captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich in sinking the American ship William P. Frye and make reparation for the loss of the vessel and cargo, in the opinion of German officials here.

Inasmuch as the United States and Germany are in accord on the question of shipping foodstuffs from a neutral country to civilians in belligerent territory, no issue is expected to arise from Germany over the sinking of the cargo to be sent to the destination without interruption.

**No Difficulty Expected.**  
Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, after a visit to the state department, indicated today that he believed the case would be settled without much difficulty. He told Counselor Robert Lansing what the captain of the Prinz Eitel had told Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attaché of the German embassy, as to the sinking of the American ship, but the ambassador reserves his own opinion on the action of the commander, saying he had no instructions from his government.

Thierckens, of the Prinz Eitel, informed Captain Boy-Ed that his only guide while at sea and for many months out of communication with his government, was the declaration of London. "This would permit the destruction of a neutral vessel if carrying a cargo more than half of which could be proven to be contraband, provided it was impossible to take the vessel to a home port without endangering the captor warship."

Since the outbreak of the war the German government has defined its views on shipments of contraband and has argued that foodstuffs must be proved without doubt to be found actually to be belligerent contraband of an enemy before they can be seized.

The German ambassador sent a full report to his government of the story of the German captain and the reasons for the latter's actions at the time.

Upon the fact that Count Bernstorff had presented to the state department Captain Thierckens' side of the case, the inference was general earlier in the day that the ambassador had defended the commander.

Later it developed that the ambassador himself had expressed no views on the subject to the state department.

## GIFT OF RADIUM SAVES LIFE OF CANCER SUFFERER

**(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)**  
New York, March 13.—Thirty thousand dollars worth of radium, the gift of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank of New York, has saved the life of Joseph Pachelli, an inmate of Sing Sing prison.

Sonora, lost 1,200 horses from starvation and exhaustion. Several men also died, and did many of the 800 women and children who accompanied the expedition. When the expedition reached Guaymas it numbered about 2,000 poorly clad persons. The leaders were well supplied with paper money, but, according to reports, were unable to obtain supplies because

## TO MAKE GERMAN DYES IN UNITED STATES

**(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)**  
New York, March 13.—Another step for the manufacture of dyes in this country has been taken. Thomas A. Edison, it was announced today, has opened a factory in Johnstown, Pa., for the manufacture of benzene from coal gas, a process never before developed in this country.

Carbonic acid and aniline dyes are made chiefly from benzene. Since the war there has been a great shortage of this product and chemical manufacturers have given much attention to producing it here. Recently Secretary of the Interior Lane, announced that Dr. Hittman, one of the department's chemists, had discovered a method of producing benzene from petroleum and yesterday he announced that he had made arrangements with a manufacturing firm to produce benzene by the Hittman method.

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**(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)**  
London, March 13 (11:05 p. m.).—In the east, the German offensive against Przemysl is not developing as fast as anticipated. The Russians are offering stubborn resistance to their advance along parallel roads, and owing to the inability of the Germans to entrench in the frozen ground, have, according to the Petrograd reports, thus far had the advantage in the preliminary fighting. In fact, the Germans are said to have withdrawn their front to the north of Przemysl.

Heavy fighting is in progress in the Carpathians despite snow storms and deep drifts.

Heavy fog has interfered with the operations of the allied fleets against the Dardanelles, but the ships have kept up the bombardment of the forts at Helles, through which reinforcements, provisions and ammunition are being transported to the straits must pass. They are also preventing the Turks from strengthening the forts at the entrance of the straits and before Sinagra, which previously had been destroyed or damaged.

The admiralty issued a report tonight showing that eight British vessels sunk or captured by hostile action, from the commencement of the war until March 1, two were victims to submarines. Since March 1, seven British submarines have been reported torpedoed, but of these three were not sunk. The number of ships lost is considered small in view of the number of ships proceeding to and from British ports.

The British successes of the past few days were due to their artillery, which apparently is superior to that of the Germans, according to the story of the "British eye-witness," issued tonight.

The British successes, including heavy howitzers, opened the way for an advance by the British Indian troops, which carried them to and beyond the village of Nueve Chapelle, while aviators, by dropping bombs on the railroads, prevented the Germans from bringing up reinforcements. The fire of the artillery is described as the fiercest that has yet been heard in the war, and confirms what heretofore had only been rumored—that the British and French have brought up, since the battle of Ypres, an enormous number of guns of all calibers.

**Trenches Wrecked.**  
The German trenches, on which the artillery fire was directed, were completely wrecked, so that except in one or two places, which had virtually been converted into fortresses, the infantry were unable to advance without much difficulty.

This success has greatly heartened the British troops who have spent the winter in the trenches, and gives them hope that when the great general movement is decided upon they will be able to carry it all before them.

The Germans, according to reports, are already sending large numbers of troops to Flanders, in the belief that a general offensive on the part of the allies has begun. The reports here, however, is that the British thrust was only part of the allied strategy, which aims at keeping the Germans busy on both fronts, thus preventing them from concentrating at any one point.

**French Offensive Continues.**  
Consequently, the French continue their offensive in Champagne and the Vosges and are strengthening the ground which they have won in recent battles.

There are no political developments respecting the near east, except the declaration of the Greek minister at Paris that the change of government at Athens does not indicate any modification of Greece's foreign policy, which he said, was inspired by the traditional sentiments of his country for the triple entente.

## REPORTS FROM VIENNA TELL OF SUCCESSES

**(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)**  
Vienna, March 13 (via London, 11:25 p. m.).—The following official Austrian statement was issued here tonight:

"Fighting in the Carpathians on the road from Czernowitza has continued since the 10th, for which we had been preparing for some days, came into our possession yesterday. Our troops blew up part of the enemy's possession and took over 1,200 officers and men prisoners. A Russian counter-attack against this position and adjacent heights was repulsed with severe losses."

## NO IMPORTANT BATTLES ON EASTERN FRONT

**(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)**  
Petrograd, March 13 (via London, 10:25 p. m.).—The following official statement was issued today:

"There has been no important collision anywhere along the front. On the left flank of the Sion and on the roads leading to Grodno, only engagements of local character have occurred. North of Sion we routed a small German detachment with our cavalry and took some prisoners and two guns."

In the vicinity of Kopeliew, hostilities continued suddenly found themselves under the fire of our artillery and suffered serious losses. After

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